

## NIGHT MAIL FLYING WILL BE MADE SAFE

Radio Direction Finders  
and Beacons of Light  
Chief Features.

### PLANES OVERHAULED

Farmer, 85, New Aviation  
Enthusiast, Will Fly to  
Albany To-day.

### BOMBING TESTS PROCEED

Three Cylinder Air Flivver,  
Despite Lung Trouble,  
Makes Safe Drop.

Night flying, soon to begin on the  
air mail line across the continent, will  
render a double service to this country,  
in the opinion of aeronautical authorities.

Not only will it make it possible for  
a letter to be shot across the country  
from San Francisco to New York in  
twenty-four hours or so, but the  
experience gained in operation will do  
much to speed the establishment of  
regular lines of aircraft which will fly  
day and night.

The competition between airplane  
and railroad train in carrying mail  
has been somewhat like the celebrated  
race between the hare and the tortoise,  
because the tortoise train travels  
still on the ground. Even without night  
flying air mail travels about twice  
as fast as train mail, but with night  
flying experts believe train mail will  
be made to appear like slow freight.

The announcement of night flying was  
made by Col. Paul Henderson, Second  
Assistant Postmaster General, in charge  
of air mail, with the reservation that  
it would not be attempted until the  
engineering staff of the service had com-  
pleted its work of making this type of  
aviation safe.

When the first plane takes off from  
Curtiss Field, Garden City, for a night  
flight, it will not head westward with a  
depressed pilot, hand glued to stick and  
eye watching an unsteady compass,  
wondering where in this or the next  
world sunrise will find him.

Instead the plane will start with a  
confident aviator so equipped that it  
will be a difficult task for him to lose  
his way unless he loses both sight and  
hearing.

### Beacons Across Continent.

All the way across the continent this  
pilot and the pilot relieving him will  
be guided by beacons shining upward  
into the air from emergency landing  
fields thirty or forty miles apart. Thus,  
at no time during the flight will he be  
more than twenty miles from a field.  
In the event that he has to land because  
of motor trouble, a signal from the  
plane, a flare, will cause the illumina-  
tion of the field by flood lights in addi-  
tion to the beacon.

Each plane, instead of an oscillating  
compass which can not, because of  
drifting winds, be used with any ac-  
curacy, will be equipped with a radio  
direction finder which will unerringly  
point the way to the next control field,  
despite fog, snow, rain or darkness.

These are the plans of the Post Office  
Department, and already they are well  
on the way to completion. The lights  
at the emergency fields, a great number  
of which already have been located, will  
be operated by the farmer owning the  
field. They will require only a few  
minutes attention about the time the  
plane is scheduled to pass overhead.

The control stations at Curtiss Field,  
Bellefonte, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Bryan,  
Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Iowa City, Iowa;  
Omaha, Neb.; North Platte, Neb.; Chey-  
enne, Wyo.; Rock Springs, Wyo.; Salt  
Lake City, Utah; Elko, Nev.; Reno,  
Nev., and San Francisco already have  
been equipped with radio stations.

All that is necessary now is to equip  
the planes with a small light type of  
radio direction finder to pick up the im-  
pulses sent by the fields. The pilots in  
addition will have radio receiving sets  
in their cockpits so that they can get  
any bad weather or unusual  
conditions they are running into. These  
equipment the eighty remodeled De Hav-  
illand of the service will be able, night  
or day, to reach off their wings a  
minute's steady and surely between the  
Atlantic and Pacific.

### Aged Man into Make Flight.

One of the most unusual converts to  
aviation will take his first flight to-  
day. At noon Adolph Mullin, 85 years  
old, a retired farmer, will climb into the  
rear cockpit of a Curtiss "Jenny" out  
of Queens Village, Airdrome and be  
flipped to Albany, 150 miles away.

The story of Mr. Mullin's interest in  
aviation goes back some three-quarters  
of a century. When he was a boy, he  
was a small boy in Germany. There he  
saw one of the innumerable army of  
aeronautical experimenters endeavoring  
to fly with flapping wings across a sand  
pit. The wings of the inventor failed  
and he fell, but the little boy who  
watched him went home convinced that  
some day man would fly and not fall.

Last Sunday at Curtiss Field, Garden  
City, this same boy watched men fly  
and not fall. He saw Milford Simis, one  
of the pilots, halt his plane after a glide  
of a thousand feet, then, as if by magic,  
a mark, winning this contest. The old  
man expressed a desire to fly and his  
son, George Mullin, of Union Course,  
Queens, an aviation enthusiast, arranged  
for a flight to Albany, 80 to-day he  
will head for the State capital at 8:00  
feet and probably will arrive there in  
two or two and a half hours.

Hard Surface Gets Hit Hard.

The "hard surface," as it is officially  
known, is a concrete block, 200 feet by  
200 feet, on which planes and airships  
rain bombs in practice. A new high  
record was made recently when from the  
airship C-2, Capt. S. R. Strubbing, Or-  
dnance Department, scored seven hits out  
of eight bombs dropped at a height of  
2,000 feet. The pilots were Lieut. Max  
F. Meyer and Master Sergeant William  
F. Fitch.

During a single week the C-2 dropped  
2,000 pounds of bombs on the long suf-  
fering "hard surface."

The Wright Aeronautical Corporation  
has produced a new six cylinder motor

## WOMAN MAYOR OF CHICAGO IF MRS. BAUER'S BOMBS WIN

Republican She Is and So Noted for Her Business

Attainments That There Is Serious Consideration  
Being Given to Her as Successor to Thompson.

CHICAGO, May 6 (Associated Press).—  
A woman may be Chicago's next Mayor.  
Although the primaries are almost a  
year off, friends of Jacob Baur, Mayor  
frequently referred to as "Chicago's best  
business woman," have launched a cam-  
paign to win her the Republican nomi-  
nation.

Mrs. Baur is the wealthy widow of  
Jacob Baur, president of a chemical  
company, who died ten years ago. Be-  
fore her marriage in 1908 she was  
Bertha Duppel. Earlier she had been  
a stenographer and secretary to two  
Chicago Postmasters. Frequently she  
was acting Postmaster of Chicago in the  
absence of her chief.

She took an active part in her hus-  
band's business. In 1919 and 1920 she  
was president of the Chicago Equal Suff-  
rage Association and in the latter year  
went to Geneva as Illinois delegate to  
the International Suffrage convention.

"Noise prints" of cattle as a means of  
identification soon will supplant the  
patrol and nearly complete branding  
system, says Al Dunlap, chairman of the  
International Association of Identification,  
just returned from a Western tour. The  
cowboys laughed at the idea, he said,  
but it is working out effectively in  
Minnesota, where more than 2,000  
noise prints already are on file with the

## \$85,253 PAID TO AID PRINCETON 'HELP'

Students in Autumn Term  
Working Their Way Get  
Considerable Sum.

PRINCETON, May 6.—Surprise and as-  
tonishment were widespread among the  
alumni and undergraduates of Princeton  
University, when the Bureau of Ap-  
pointments and Student Employment of-  
ficially announced that during the  
autumn term, undergraduates received  
through its offices the large sum of \$85,-  
253.18. This total is more than six  
times as the amount handled by the  
self-help organization last year. In the  
same period, and represents practically  
all of the earnings on the campus.

It is Princeton's boast, that her men  
form the most democratic group of col-  
lege students in the country, and that  
no discrimination of any kind is made  
against those who honorably attempt  
to earn their way through their four  
year course. This boast seems to be  
well substantiated, when it is known  
that there are now 368 students or 16  
per cent. of the entire University en-  
rollment registered on the records of the  
Bureau. Such a large proportion of  
men could hardly escape exerting a  
very considerable influence on the gen-  
eral tone of the University as a whole,  
and men who work together hard for  
a purpose never have time to be any-  
thing but democratic.

Next to the number of men employed  
in the university mining halls, various  
student agencies were run through the  
efforts of Princeton's independent under-  
graduates. The men receiving a total of \$8,032  
in the past autumn. Upper classmen are  
often put in positions of managers of  
the various eating clubs, receiving their  
appointments independently of any bu-  
reau connected with the university.

With its new enlargement the bureau  
has been able to find many lucrative po-  
sitions for students during the Christ-  
mas and summer vacations. There are  
many postoffices and department stores  
which welcome intelligent temporary  
help at the rush period during the  
Christmas season, and the bureau has  
been instrumental in filling many of  
these positions.

## PRINCETON MONUMENT TO BE UNVEILED JUNE 9

Work of MacMonnies and Has  
Cost About \$300,000.

PRINCETON, May 6.—On June 9 Presi-  
dent Harding and a distinguished corte-  
ge of guests will be present at the un-  
veiling of the Princeton Battle Monument.  
This structure, now practically com-  
pleted, has been erected in tribute to  
George Washington and to his great  
victory at Princeton, which proved the  
turning point of America's struggle  
against the English forces.

The designer of the monument is  
Frederick MacMonnies. Close to \$300,-  
000 has been expended. The site is at  
the head of the famous Nassau street,  
and this situation is such as to give the  
passerby an excellent opportunity to  
view the monument.

The sculptured reliefs by MacMonnies  
are carved on the front and sides of the  
structure. The screen is devoid of any  
architectural details except a low  
arched molding, which serves to con-  
centrate attention on the relief. It has  
an attendant low balustrade which  
serves to tie the monument to the  
ground. In front is a sunken rectangle  
with steps and seats from which the  
spectator may view the tribute.

In its outline the relief presents a  
figure of Gen. Washington, advancing  
on a weary steed over ice-clad ground,  
where his small, stalwart band had been  
pushed back and almost annihilated.  
Behind him is his miniature army, whose  
standards only are seen. MacMonnies in  
his work had before him the bust of  
Hudson and the well known portrait by  
Gilbert Stuart, and he has given to  
Washington an expression in which are  
combined hope, determination and fore-  
sight.

for airships, according to a recent an-  
nouncement. The new motor, on a fifty  
horse test for the Navy Department, was  
run for forty hours at 1,350 revolutions  
per minute, developing 350 bhp. horse-  
power, and for ten hours at 1,400 revo-  
lutions per minute, developing 400 horse-  
power.

The Wright company built the motor  
with the idea of making it possible to  
do everything in the way of repairs  
but a complete "tear down" while the  
motor is in the gondola of the ship. It  
was designed, constructed and tested  
for use by the navy in a little less than nine  
months.

The Sherry Messenger plane, a three-  
cylinder air flivver, which recently dis-  
tinguished itself by landing in the space  
in front of the Capitol at Washington,  
has elapsed this feat.

Recently near Mitchell Field, Garden  
City, the motor developed trouble. In-  
stead of its three lungs while Lieut.  
Newton Longfellow was flying it, Long-  
fellow found himself too far away to  
glide to the field, so he landed accord-  
ing to regulations, straight ahead. The  
plane reached earth within the restricted  
perimeters of the hospital grounds.  
Longfellow emerged unhurt from the  
undamaged plane with a bland smile  
at the disappointed medicals.

States. Mr. Dunlap said the impressions  
of cows' noses differ as widely as those  
of human fingers.

Installation of a complete radio outfit  
in every home built by them is to be the  
policy of a Chicago building association  
this summer in an effort to stimulate the  
"own your own home" idea. The outfit  
including the wiring, will be installed  
during construction of the building at  
approximately \$150, the firm's announce-  
ment says.

When a herd of seventy-two high bred  
goats was purchased in California re-  
cently by Charles A. Stevens, wealthy  
Chicagoan, for distribution here Mr.  
Stevens failed by about \$7,000 worth to  
appreciate the value of his purchase.  
When the herd arrived after ten days  
from the west it had increased from 72  
to 88, twenty-six kids having been born  
on the way.

The kids, figured on the basis of the  
valuation of the herd purchased, were  
said to be worth more than enough to  
pay for the entire transportation and  
distribution of the goats.

It is one of Mr. Stevens's philan-  
thropic hobbies to promote the use of  
goat's milk in cases of sickness and  
among undernourished children of the  
poor.

## ELIZABETHTOWN TO LOSE ROSS MANSION

Historic Residence in Essex  
County Village Will Be  
Razed Soon.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., May 6.—The  
old two story Ross mansion with its  
double piazza across the front, one of  
the landmarks of central Essex county  
and the oldest building on "the plain"  
in Elizabethtown village, is to be torn  
down. Theodoros Ross married Miss  
Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, whose name  
was connected with the Patriot. Gen.  
Philip Schuyler. It will be regarded, mar-  
ried "Sweet Kitty" Van Rensselaer and  
her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Schuyler,  
became the wife of Alexander Hamilton.

Washington, the Livingstons, Benja-  
min Franklin, Lafayette and many  
other distinguished guests were enter-  
tained by the Van Rensselaers in the  
days before Miss Elizabeth Van Ren-  
selaer became the wife of Theodoros  
Ross. Born to affluence and reared in  
one of the first families of the land  
Elizabeth Ross bade adieu to many  
social pleasures when she came 122  
years ago to make her home in the  
heavily forested and mountain bordered  
"Pleasant Valley."

No one living knows just when the  
Ross mansion was built. In all proba-  
bility, if not built before the arrival of  
the Rosses, it was erected soon after  
they arrived. Gen. Philip Schuyler may  
have been entertained in the mansion  
when he rode on horseback up and back  
over Capt. Platt Rogers's primitive State  
road to inspect the land he then owned  
in what is now the town of Lewis shortly  
before his death in 1804, the year that  
his son-in-law, Alexander Hamilton, was  
killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.

At any rate, the Ross mansion was  
not only spacious but laid out on a plan  
well adapted for entertaining company  
with a hall in the center above and be-  
low, and with a large wing in the rear.  
It contained many mementoes of the  
former Van Rensselaer home on the banks  
of the Hudson.

Theodoros Ross was a brother of  
Judge Daniel Ross of the old Court of  
Common Pleas and served as member  
of Assembly from Essex county in 1804  
and 1805, being one of those who in  
1805 organized the Green Mountain  
Turnpike, "a good and sufficient road  
running from Kingsbury in Washington  
county, through the county of Essex  
and Clinton, to the north line of the  
State by the most direct and practicable  
route." This it will be seen that Mr.  
Ross had an eye for developing his  
adopted section, as he was appointed a  
commissioner to improve the highway  
which ran by his mansion.

Theodoros Ross and Daniel Ross built  
a grist mill and whisky distillery, where  
the Sargent and Daniels blocks now  
stand on the south bank of the river,  
or Little Boquet River. For years the  
Ross brothers did a large business in  
central Essex county. The whisky dis-  
tillery was mined by the freshet of  
1829. Previous to this time Theodoros  
Ross had apparently met with financial  
embarrassment and borrowed \$500 of  
James Gibbs, Jr., for which he gave se-  
curity on 143 acres of land in Eliza-  
bethtown.

In default of payment Gibbs ad-  
vised to sell the land to the highest bid-  
der "at the house then occupied by the  
man Newell and son in Elizabethtown  
aforesaid." The advertisement ap-  
peared November 8, 1813, but the sale  
was postponed four times. Ezra Carter  
Gibbs, one of Elizabethtown's pioneer  
lawyers, afterward Representative in  
Congress from this district, was attorney  
for Gibbs in the matter. Search in  
Essex county Clerk's office leads to the  
conclusion that Ross finally raised the  
money, with interest, presumably  
through the Van Rensselaers, and held  
on to his land till the early thirties,  
when he sold out and left Elizabethtown.

The old Ross grist mill block was  
made over into a store and now the  
Ross mansion is to be razed to make  
room for a two story building to serve  
as Hotel Windsor annex.  
Henry S. Duncan and W. B. Wood-  
bury of the Hotel Windsor were in  
Elizabethtown Tuesday showing blue  
prints of the new building. Charles Ma-  
son is to have charge of the mason  
work. The annex was designed by a  
New York architect. It is to be 20 feet  
long and 40 feet wide, and will contain  
twenty-two sleeping rooms and fourteen  
bathrooms.

### N. Y. U. TO HAVE PEACE COURSE.

Academic Question Involved.

The real question involved is entirely  
an academic one. It is: Does a reduc-  
tion in armaments tend to lessen the  
chances of war, and if so, would general  
disarmament abolish all war?

The general philosophy of war as  
understood by all who have made a  
study of the subject brings to light  
many little known facts. Armaments  
do not make wars, men do. It is a trans-  
lation of Lord Fisher's "Men fight, not  
ships." Our army and navy never de-  
clared war for the United States or  
caused such a declaration. Our diplo-  
mats and statesmen have always been  
the ones to decide questions of war and  
peace. When a situation became in-  
tolerable to this Government our Con-  
gress has declared war and turned the

## SENATE TO STAND FOR NAVY OF 30,000

Believed Certain Upper  
Chamber Will Send New  
Bill to House.

### PREPARING FOR FIGHT

Present Strength of Person-  
nel Said to Have Har-  
ding's Favor.

### 24,000 BELOW TREATY

Reduction Held by Naval Af-  
fairs Expert to Be Sufficient  
Example to World.

BY GRASER SCHORNSTEINER.  
Special Dispatch to The New York Herald.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—  
Reports that the opinions of higher  
naval officers are at variance with  
those of President Harding and his  
Cabinet are branded as entirely false  
by these officers. They point out that  
with the naval treaty in effect there  
is only one course open to the United  
States and that is to express its terms  
in actual law.

Exactly how this is to be done must  
be left to the Navy Department, but  
the Department must be supplied with  
the facilities by Congress. This is the  
navy's translation of the messages of  
the President and Secretary Hughes  
to various members of the House of  
Representatives.

It is also pointed out that the United  
States can take the lead in setting an  
example in even further arms reduc-  
tions to other nations by reducing the  
actual power of her fleet by a small  
margin below its treaty strength.  
This is to be done by reducing the  
needed man power of the service to  
26,000 men. The general board of the  
navy has rendered the opinion that  
120,000 men are necessary to make our  
treaty strength apparent—to man  
fully the necessary ships which we  
are retaining under the naval treaty.

### Setting a Farther Example.

The Secretary of the Navy's figures  
for the forthcoming year calling for  
26,000 men show that if the navy's plan,  
which, considering the reduction be-  
low necessary strength, is interpreted  
as the President's plan, is accepted by  
Congress, America will be setting a  
further example to the world in naval  
disarmament to the tune of 24,000 men.  
It would seem that this is a big enough  
example for a state. We may hope  
that other nations may follow our ex-  
ample, but we have before us their  
utter disregard for our splendid sacri-  
fice in reducing our army.

Regarding the total indifference of  
the world to our military reductions, a  
high officer of our army would have  
increased our military force to at  
least the size of that maintained by  
Belgium, Czechoslovakia or Rumania,  
though this conservative gentleman  
does not recommend increasing the ser-  
vice to the size of that of Japan,  
France or Italy at present because of  
our economic condition. Does it not  
seem that his criticism is a just one?

Another simplification of the state-  
ment that the President and the navy  
are in accord on the personnel situa-  
tion comes from the announcement  
that the will veto any further reductions  
in our service, holding that the navy  
has been properly limited by the arma-  
ment conference. As we have about  
90,000 men in the service at present,  
may we not expect the Presidential veto  
to the present House bill reduc-  
ing the navy to 30,000 men?

This stand is understood to have been  
communicated to several Republican  
Senators who were said to be opposed  
to raising the House bill figures. While  
opinions as to the general attitude of  
the Senate toward increasing the naval  
establishment vary from day to day,  
it is almost certain that a new bill will  
be returned to the House and that this  
bill will carry an increase in personnel.

### Marshalling of Forces.

In expectation of its return to the  
House, the opposing sides are again  
marshalling their forces. Representa-  
tives J. J. Rodgers of Massachusetts  
leading the Republican wing and Rep-  
resentative Paget leading the Demo-  
cratic wing against Madden and Kelley,  
both Republicans. While Madden and  
Kelley are supposed to have lost power  
through their attempts to misrepresent  
the naval situation to the House, it is  
understandable that they are now in-  
creasing the number of their supporters.  
In the House, they will gain a few sup-  
porters.

Among them there is understood to  
be a certain Representative from Penn-  
sylvania who recently, it is reported,  
announced that he was the official  
butcher of the navy and that when he  
had finished there would be blood on  
his apron. A pleasant thought, indeed,  
for one so pacifist!

Just how the Senate and the House  
will react toward proposals to effect  
economy in the future by utilizing hulls  
now under construction is a matter of  
doubt. In the case of the conversion  
of the two battle cruisers now being  
carried a saving of \$2,000,000 is to  
be realized. However, Kelley and his  
committee were even opposed to this  
because it was raised to make an ap-  
propriation to complete the ships an  
aircraft carriers.

Whether or not President Harding  
has any policy toward the material  
needs of the navy is not known. How-  
ever, several Senators close to the  
President were very pleasantly in favor  
of the conversion proposal as voiced by  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy Rosen-  
velt.

### Academic Question Involved.

The real question involved is entirely  
an academic one. It is: Does a reduc-  
tion in armaments tend to lessen the  
chances of war, and if so, would general  
disarmament abolish all war?

The general philosophy of war as  
understood by all who have made a  
study of the subject brings to light  
many little known facts. Armaments  
do not make wars, men do. It is a trans-  
lation of Lord Fisher's "Men fight, not  
ships." Our army and navy never de-  
clared war for the United States or  
caused such a declaration. Our diplo-  
mats and statesmen have always been  
the ones to decide questions of war and  
peace. When a situation became in-  
tolerable to this Government our Con-  
gress has declared war and turned the

matter over to our army and navy to  
bring about a satisfactory peace.

After the Revolutionary war our  
forefathers firmly decided that we should  
have no fighting. To this end they junked  
our navy and most of our army. Almost  
before our ships were scrapped we were  
building new ones to protect our trade  
in the Mediterranean.

Jefferson decided that we did not need  
a great navy, only a few gunboats to  
protect our coast. His folly was amply  
paid for by the nation in the war of  
1812. Then again did we forget our de-  
fenses.

When the civil war came upon us it  
was months before we were able to  
get a proper army in the field, and years  
before our navy was again efficient. The  
result was that in the absence of a  
powerful naval force the South was able  
to get munitions from abroad almost  
faster than could we, and because of our  
lack of troops to stop the mobilization of  
the Confederates the built up an army  
in the same time that we did.

Had our forces been adequate and  
ready for action we would not have  
had less than a hundred men at Fort  
Sumter. The rebellion would have been  
crushed at its very beginning.

But even this lesson was not enough.  
Owen and even with these examples for  
precedent Congress has started to cut  
the army and navy to pieces. Arma-  
ments are not for the making of war,  
but for bringing to a successful close  
the state of war. Disarmament would not  
give peace, because armaments do not  
make war.

## PASSING OF CITADEL, CRADLE OF HEROES

Famous Military School at  
Charleston, S. C., About  
to Be Abandoned.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6.—Char-  
leston's historic Citadel, which produced  
many of the heroes of the Confederacy  
in the civil war, is about to be aban-  
doned as a military school. The city and  
the State have provided new quarters  
for the college at a cost of more than  
\$1,000,000.

About the buildings which have be-  
come known as the Citadel much history  
has been wrought. The main building  
was used prior to 1830 as a tobacco in-  
spection warehouse and into it rolled  
great horseheads drawn by mule, horse  
and oxen from interior farms. Upper  
stories were added from time to time  
until to-day the building is a stalwart  
structure four stories high, with accom-  
modations for 550 cadets.

After service as a tobacco inspection  
warehouse the Citadel was used for  
guards who patrolled the city's magi-  
zine on the outskirts of Charleston and  
it was during this period that the name  
Citadel came into common use in de-  
scribing the building. The guards were  
called Citadel Guards.

In 1841 the State decided to convert  
the Citadel into a military college, and  
on December 20 of that year the South  
Carolina Military College had its genesis,  
the "Arsenal," then at Columbia,  
being used as a preparatory school.

With the outbreak of the war between  
the States Citadel cadets joined the  
Confederate army and some of the  
South's most famous soldiers developed  
from among them. Citadel men are  
said to have fired the first shot of  
the war when the steamer Star of the  
West endeavored to bring supplies to  
 beleaguered Fort Sumter. A piece of  
wood from the Star of the West's hull  
was fashioned into a star and for up-  
ward of thirty years a replica has  
adorned a gold medal awarded at the  
school for efficiency at drill.

The Citadel was occupied by Federal  
troops during reconstruction days, but  
was returned to the State and reopened  
as a military college in 1882. It is lo-  
cated on Marion Square in the heart  
of the city.

## LAST OF WAIKKA INDIANS IS DEAD

Belonged to Proudest Branch  
of Chippewa Tribe.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 6.—  
Peter Waiska, the last of the Waiskas,  
proudest branch of the Chippewa tribe,  
is dead. Waiska, who was 74, carried  
with him to his grave the pride of race  
that made his forefathers outstanding  
among the various Indian bands native  
to the great lakes district. His death  
was caused by exposure to the cold,  
an element at which he scoffed in former  
years.

The Waiskas inhabited the region  
now known as Bay Mills and the  
Waiska River and bay district in Chi-  
pewa county when the first white mis-  
sionaries pushed their way into the  
wilderness. The tribe, with its centuries  
old pride, looked upon the white man  
with scorn, and he who came and cleared  
the lands, broke them with the plow.  
Peter Waiska until the last maintained  
the same feeling of hostility, as befitting  
the last survivor of his race. His  
friends say his melancholy increased  
year by year as he saw the forest  
diminute and disappear and the face of  
the land change from a wilderness to  
a manufacturing and farming district.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of his  
last day of life Peter walked alone far  
into the country until he reached the  
forest. He sat beneath a tree and med-  
itated upon the fate that befell his  
people. The cold finally overcame  
him and he sank into a slumber from  
which he did not awaken.

Peter Waiska, an Indian, reared  
an Indian and an Indian at heart until  
the last, except that he had adopted  
the white man's religion, went to his  
rest in a place, not in the forests  
through which he had roamed through-  
out his life, but in a white man's cem-  
etery. A simple cross marks the grave.

## QUEEN OF RUMANIA HELPS RESCUE ORPHANS

4,000 Escaping Ukraine Were  
Held Up at Frontier.

How Queen Marie of Rumania aided  
in the rescue of 4,000 orphans, waifs  
and strays who had attached them-  
selves to bands of Jewish refugees  
trekking across the Ukraine and found  
themselves hemmed in along the banks  
of the Danister exposed to hunger and  
cold in a tale recently received by the  
Jewish joint distribution committee  
from James N. Rosenberg, its European  
director. Crossing the icy waters of the  
Danister early in March last these vic-  
tims of war and programs are now  
housed in Rumania and institutions found  
for them in Rumania through the efforts  
of the joint distribution committee.  
When the refugees reached the banks  
of that river Rumania's border guards  
barred their way and many of them  
were shot down, in sight of the "prom-  
ised land" because of a recently en-  
acted decree of exclusion.